

PRESIDENT OF MORMON CHURCH AFFIRMS HE IS A BELIEVER IN POLYGAMY

Joseph D. Smith Tells Senators of Divine Revelations Which He Upholds.

"AN ANGEL IN BLACK"

Is Alleged to Have Commanded His Uncle to Adopt Plural Marriage Practice.

SMOOT CASE HEARING

Utah Senator's Seat at Stake—Mr. Beveridge One of the Cross-Examiners.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—An effort to air the innermost secrets of the Mormon Church was manifested in the first day's proceedings before the Senate committee on elections and privileges, which is investigating the protests against Reed Smoot retaining his seat as a senator from Utah. President Joseph D. Smith, the highest official of the church, was on the stand all day. He was questioned closely in regard to the principles of divine revelations. He said he adhered absolutely to all the teachings of the church in that regard and that he himself had been visited with divine inspirations from God directing him as to details in matters pertaining to the welfare of the church, though no angels had come to him as in the case of the revelation to his uncle, Joseph Smith, Jr., the founder of the church. He subscribed to the standard of authority for the church in relation to the revelation commanding polygamy as well known to the first president in a visit from "an angel in black." He also said he believed in polygamy. The testimony was directed in a slight degree at Senator Smoot and no attempt was made by the defense to curtail the admission of the Mormon leader. President Smith was questioned in relation to polygamous relations of certain officials of the church before the manifesto of 1890. The attorneys then objected and much time was devoted to the relevancy of such testimony.

The committee went into executive session and after a full discussion, determined to allow the utmost latitude to the hearings, which means that the polygamous relations of certain officials of the church before the manifesto of 1890. The attorneys then objected and much time was devoted to the relevancy of such testimony.

SMITH'S TESTIMONY. When President Smith took the witness stand he said, in reply to a question, that he was born in Missouri in 1838 and went to Utah in 1848. Questions directed to ascertain the business occupations of Mr. Smith in addition to the presidency of the church brought out the following list of concerns of which he is president: Zion Co-operative and Mercantile Company, with a capital stock of more than \$1,000,000; State Bank of Utah, Zion Savings Bank, Utah Sugar Company, Consolidated Wagon and Machine Company, Utah Light and Railway Company, Salt Lake City and Pacific Railway Company, Salt Lake Beach Company and Salt Lake Knitting Company. He said he was president of other small concerns, the names of which he could not recall, and that he had been president of the Utah Pacific Railway Company, editor of the Improvement and Juvenile Instructor and director of a number of other concerns.

A list of first presidency or twelve apostles governing the church was read by Mr. Taylor and identified by Mr. Smith. The list included the name of Reed Smoot. Mr. Smith explained that the first presidency is the president of the church and two high priests or counselors and that the twelve apostles are next in authority. The presidents are elected by the council and the apostles are elected by the church. He said he believed in polygamy and that he had been visited with divine revelations and that he had been commanded by God to practice polygamy. He said he believed in polygamy and that he had been visited with divine revelations and that he had been commanded by God to practice polygamy.

PRINCIPLE OF THE CHURCH. Mr. Smith answered again that many thousands in the church had declared against the principle of plural marriage as given to the church by Joseph Smith, Jr. To bring out the effect of refusing to subscribe to the teachings of the church, Mr. Hoar asked a number of questions and Mr. Smith said: "The principle of revelation is the fundamental principle of the church."

"Have you ever received such a revelation direct from God?" asked Mr. Taylor. "I never said I had received a revelation except that God has shown me that Mormonism is God's divine truth," said Mr. Smith. "How has God shown you that?" asked Mr. Burrows. "By inspiration," Mr. Smith described the accepted theory of the revelation of the principle of polygamy as given to Joseph Smith, Jr. He said that he believed in polygamy and that he had been visited with divine revelations and that he had been commanded by God to practice polygamy.

replied to another question, Mr. Smith said: "I believe plural marriages to be a revelation of God." Mr. Taylor then asked if it is true that the revelation declaring plural marriages is in the books of authority as a part of the teachings of the church. Mr. Smith said that it was true. He also said that the subsequent manifesto declaring the principle not in operation was fully understood.

STEEL SKELETON OF BIG HOTEL COLLAPSES AND KILLS AND MAIMS MANY

Fourteen Persons Are Believed to Be Dead, Several Are Missing and a Score Hurt.

MRS. STORRS IS MANGLED

While Sitting at Luncheon in a Hotel, but Her Companion, Mrs. Savage, Escapes.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Fourteen persons are believed to have been killed, of whom the bodies of only seven have been recovered, and a score injured and several are missing through the collapse to-day of the steel skeleton of the Hotel Darlington, a twelve-story apartment house in course of construction at 57 West Forty-sixth street. The steel framework had been erected as far as the eleventh floor, and the structure was swarming with iron workers, masons and laborers when, without an instant's warning, the upper floor sagged and collapsed, and the whole structure fell with a crash that was heard for blocks and shook all the buildings in the vicinity.

A portion of the steel frame fell upon the rear of the Hotel Patterson, on West Forty-seventh street, crushing in the wall of the dining room and killing Mrs. Ella Laing Storrs, the wife of Frank Storrs, a wealthy resident of Rye, as she was sitting at luncheon with the wife of the Rev. Dr. Minot Savage, who escaped unhurt.

The other bodies so far recovered are those of Frederick Morris, foreman of the Rose Building Construction Company; Farrell S. Fagin, a derrick man, and five unidentified men, apparently laborers. The more seriously injured, with one exception, were laborers on the building. Among those missing is Frank J. Allison, of the Allison Realty Company, the builders of the hotel, who is known to have been in the building at the time of the collapse.

FLOORS OVERLOADED. The cause of the disaster generally accepted is the overloading of the floors. Foreman James Halpin, in charge of the iron workers, stated that there was a large quantity of cement and other building material on the floor and that on the other floor were eighty-three iron beams which were to have been used in constructing the remaining floors of the building. That criminal carelessness is chargeable to somebody is shown by the fact that the building department had placed repeated "violations" against the building, the last one being filed to-day at the instance of Inspector French, because the side walls were more than two stories in advance of the front walls and the floor beams were not properly bolted and tied. In spite of this and previous warnings those responsible for the construction of the building went ahead regardless of consequences.

The plans for the building were filed by the firm of Neville, Brown, architects, and called for the construction of a five-story building with twelve stories in height, with a frontage of fifty-five feet and a depth of 100, of steel, brick and stone of a height unfinished of 149 feet. The approximate building cost, exclusive of plot, was named at \$50,000.

Adjoining the collapsed building on the west is the four-story brown-stone residence of Harold Brown. Some of the huge iron beams struck the side of the house and stove and a few minutes later the building was a mass of rubble. The occupants of the house, including a woman and child, were killed. The other occupants of the building were killed or injured. The water is believed to have been cut off by the collapse of the building.

Mrs. Storrs, whose husband is in London, England, was sitting at luncheon with Mrs. Savage when the crash came, and she and Meier, the waiter, were instantly buried under the debris of the roof and walls. Mrs. Savage barely escaped being struck, but her skirt was pinned to the floor by a mass of fallen bricks. Mrs. Storrs was killed. The other occupants of the building were killed or injured. The water is believed to have been cut off by the collapse of the building.

VAN DINE NOT INSANE.

Testimony of Experts in the Car-Barn Bandits' Trial.

MINERS AND OPERATORS CONTINUE IN DEADLOCK, WITH NO RIFT IN CLOUDS

Signs Point Ominously to a Gigantic Strike Affecting the Coal Industry.

BOTH SIDES STAND SOLID

Propositions Voted Down as Fast as They Are Advanced for Consideration.

SUB-SCALE COMMITTEE

That Body Will Again Wrestle with the Situation—Against a Compromise.

Unable to make any advance towards adjusting the wage-scale differences now holding the operators and miners of the four competitive States apart and pointing ominously to a gigantic strike in the mining industry, the joint scale committee met at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, referring the counter demands of the two sides to the subscale committee. The situation is at a standstill, the meeting of Tuesday's convention on a smaller scale. The subscale committee is composed of two miners and two operators from each of the four competitive States, one-half the number of the scale committee. It will meet this morning at 10 o'clock at the Claypool and little short of a miracle, it seems, can bring the two factions together on an acceptable wage scale to go into effect for one year beginning April 1.

There will be no meeting of the convention to-day as had been announced. The call for a reconvention will be given by the subscale committee, probably this afternoon or to-morrow morning. REACHING A CLIMAX. The critical issue is now narrowing down to a climax and unless the subscale committee is able to devise a method of bringing the miners and operators together the last resort has been exhausted. The failure of the scale committee to throw even a ray of light on the critical situation blights the hopes of both miners and operators. It is believed that in refusing the subscale committee the operators are making any overtures except those presented at the convention Tuesday.

W. D. Ryan, chairman of the scale committee, said last night that the operators were to take, as the representatives of both the miners and the operators refused to make any overtures except those presented at the convention Tuesday. "From the way things look to-night I can see no way out of the deadlock," he said. "The miners will accept a compromise, but the operators will not."

Both sides firm. Although scheduled to convene at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, the scale committee did not meet until 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It was in session three hours, during which the miners again presented their demands embodied in the resolutions read by President Mitchell at the miners' convention last night. The operators' demands, arguments, somewhat heated, for and against the counter demands were unfolded by the miners and Mr. Mitchell and others among the miners and operators, but they failed to bring about a compromise. The miners' demands, embodied in the resolutions read by President Mitchell at the miners' convention last night, were: A 15 per cent. reduction. Against the miners' propositions the operators voted solidly and the miners did the same on the operators' demands. Arguments, somewhat heated, for and against the counter demands were unfolded by the miners and Mr. Mitchell and others among the miners and operators, but they failed to bring about a compromise.

THE FOLLOWING OPERATORS AND MINERS CONSTITUTE THE SUBSCALE COMMITTEE. Frank L. Robbins and G. W. Schluederberg, of the Pennsylvania operators; W. F. Davis and W. L. Lister, of the Pennsylvania miners; J. H. Winder and H. L. Chapman, of the Indiana operators; and W. S. Bogie and James McClelland, of the Indiana miners. The Indiana operators are George Hargrove and William Wilson, of the Indiana miners; H. N. Taylor and W. F. Lukins, of the Indiana miners; and W. F. Davis and W. L. Lister, of the Pennsylvania miners.

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INDIANA DEMOCRACY:—"You can lead a mule to drink, but you can't give him the water-cure the third time."

MARCH ROARING LIKE A LION IN SEVERAL STATES

Blizzards in the North and West, and Gales and Electrical Storms Elsewhere.

BIG SLUMP IN MERCURY

Drop of 63 Degrees in Six Hours at Lincoln, Neb.—Buildings Damaged.

CHICAGO, March 2.—March is roaring like a lion in several States to-night. Blizzards are reported from Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas and elsewhere. The weather to-day was very eccentric. At some points there was almost summer heat, at others snow fell and the mercury slumped, and elsewhere the wind shrieked, rain fell, thunder pealed and lightning flashed. Lincoln, Neb., reports that two March temperature records were broken in that State to-day. At 1 o'clock this afternoon in Lincoln the weather bureau thermometer indicated 75 degrees, the highest temperature for March which there is record. One hour later it had fallen 30 degrees and at 7 o'clock to-night it was 15 above zero, a fall in six hours of 63 degrees, a descent likewise without a precedent in the State. Throughout the afternoon and night a tremendous gale has been blowing from the northwest. Reports from country towns in Nebraska show damage to small buildings, wind mills and plate glass store fronts.

CHYENNE, Wyo., March 2.—After a winter which has broken all records for warmth and absence of storms, southeastern Wyoming is in the grasp of a severe blizzard, which started after a sudden drop in the temperature of 30 degrees. The weather bureau predicts a continuance of the storm and severe cold wave. DULUTH, Minn., March 2.—Business was practically suspended in Duluth to-day on account of a heavy snowstorm, which was accompanied by a severe northeast gale. It was the worst storm of the period, and the Duluth city fathers are now considering the advisability of closing the city to traffic. Four engines to get the Northern Pacific limited train started on its way to St. Paul.

ASHLAND, Wis., March 2.—The city of Ashland is practically snowbound after a twelve-hour storm. Every street car is stuck in the snow. The city fathers are considering the advisability of closing the city to traffic. Four engines to get the Northern Pacific limited train started on its way to St. Paul.

BALTIMORE RISING FROM THE ASHES

BALTIMORE, March 2.—The first permits for the erection of new buildings within the burned district were granted to-day. The permits are for structures of two and three stories. They were issued with the condition attached "subject to improvement of the burned district by the city."

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LARGE AND TOLERANT AUDIENCE GREET PATTI

Indianapolis People Evince a Friendly Spirit at Tomlinson Hall.

"HER LAST FAREWELL"

Song Written by Charles K. Harris on the Programme—The Diva's Voice.

The audience was large that assembled at Tomlinson Hall last night to greet Madame Patti, for many years the world's greatest singer, and an audience that was disposed to be extremely friendly. The name of Patti has been one to conjure with for many years, and the appearance of the diva in an opera house or concert hall has always attracted many hundreds of persons who could not be induced to visit these places under other circumstances. Last night's audience was made up of all kinds of people—fashionable folk, music lovers, old-timers who wished to revive happy memories of other years, people who were drawn to the entertainment more out of curiosity than for any other reason, and those who wanted to be present just in order to say that they had "heard Patti."

The diva, in a gorgeous gown that defied description, swept forth in her queenly splendor at the end of the first half of the programme and bowed her acknowledgments to the applauding crowd. The magnificent train of her dress caught on something or other as she started through the doorway leading to the stage (Tomlinson Hall is noted for its many rough edges, and there came near being a tragic incident at the very outset. But the pianist, Signor Sapio, came to the rescue, and nothing more serious than the tearing of some lace resulted. Madame Patti's face shows her age; the carefully applied rouge cannot hide the ravages of time; but her figure is graceful as of yore, and she still presents a striking stage presence. She made two appearances on the programme, singing "The Rose Tree" and "The Swan Song." "The Rose Tree" was a favorite of the audience, and "The Swan Song" was a new one. She sang "The Rose Tree" and "The Swan Song." "The Rose Tree" was a favorite of the audience, and "The Swan Song" was a new one.

PROBABLE SUICIDE ON A CREEK BRIDGE

Pistol Shot Followed by Splash in the Water in the Night at Evansville.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 2.—Late to-night James Johnson, a shoemaker, living on the banks of Pigeon creek, heard a pistol shot on a bridge spanning the creek. As he went toward the bridge he heard a splash in the water, and a man ran from the bridge. Johnson at once notified the police authorities, and they went to the bridge and made an investigation and found human blood and brains on the bridge.

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PATTI'S TREASURER KEPT BUSY WITH CONSTABLES

Garnishee Suits Galore Are Instituted by Printing Houses for Their Bills.

CLAIMS ARE NOT DODGED

Contests Will Be Waged in Courts Over Missed Words and Damaged Reputations.

While Madame Patti was entertaining a large audience last night, Frank McKelgie, treasurer of the company, was kept busy wrestling with a number of creditors who insisted that their bills be given immediate consideration. The first of Mr. McKelgie's troubles began late yesterday afternoon, when he, as treasurer of the company, was made a party to a garnishee attachment.

The Free Press Company, of Detroit, served an attachment upon Robert Grau, incorporated, Frank McKelgie, treasurer, W. L. Gavin, and the Starr Piano Company, and Mrs. Robert L. Talbot, W. L. Gavin and the Starr Piano Company were made defendants to the suit because of their connection with the company as sole ticket agent and headquarters for the sale of tickets. Forty-eight dollars was the amount found in the possession of Mr. Gavin from the sale of tickets and this was garnished. Temporary hearing was waived and the date of the trial fixed for March 14 in the Superior Court.

W. B. Flish, for the Sentinel Printing Company, also served an attachment upon Mr. McKelgie, as treasurer, for a bill of \$38.55. The attachment was first served upon W. L. Gavin, who had charge of the sale of box tickets, but no money was found there and it was claimed that all had been turned over to the treasurer, who, however, disclaimed having possession of any of the receipts whatever. Mr. McKelgie was voluntarily before Justice Clark and waived hearing until this afternoon. It is claimed that the name of Mr. Cunningham was misquoted, making it read Claude McKelgie, and that the name of Wilfred Virgo was printed as Vera Margules. For these discrepancies Mr. McKelgie holds that he is not liable for the full amount of the bill and will contest it before making any payment.

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TELEGRAPH OFFICES AT ANJU AND YONG-PYON SEIZED BY RUSSIANS

District Governor Imprisoned and All His Official Papers Confiscated.

AN ARMY AT LIAO-YANG

Russians Have Concentrated There and Also Have 2,000 Soldiers at Antung.

YALU RIVER IS DEAD LINE

Major Plig's Reports to St. Petersburg on the Movements of Japanese.

TOKIO, March 2.—It has been learned here that the Russians have occupied the telegraph offices at Anju and Yong-Pyon, north of Ping-Yang. They have imprisoned the district governor and have confiscated official papers. The Russian force near Anju numbers only about forty men. The main Russian force is concentrated at Liao-Yang. The Russians near Antung aggregate 2,000. No important engagement is expected south of the Yalu river, which, it is believed, the Russians will make their main line of defense.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 2.—Major Plig, Victory Alexieff's chief of staff, sends in the following telegram, dated March 2: "According to additional information which has reached me our patrols, having passed the night twelve versts (eight miles) from Ping-Yang, approached that town on the morning of Feb. 28. They were closely pressing a Japanese patrol of seven officers. The Japanese force near Anju numbers only about forty men. The main Russian force is concentrated at Liao-Yang. The Russians near Antung aggregate 2,000. No important engagement is expected south of the Yalu river, which, it is believed, the Russians will make their main line of defense."

Another official dispatch received from Major General Plig, Victory Alexieff's chief of staff, dated March 2, says: "According to the reports of our patrols to Ping-Yang and on the road to Gensan (Wonsan) there were no signs of the enemy. Ping-Yang has been occupied by 6,000 Japanese, who include 200 cavalrymen. No particulars have been obtained concerning artillery. It has been learned that the Japanese are bringing 100 guns from Pusan to Chempo (on Ping-Yang inlet), whence they come to Ping-Yang. Between 1,000 and 2,000 Korean troops have been sent to Ping-Yang from Seoul. Our patrols on Feb. 28 were within twelve versts (eight miles) of Ping-Yang and report that the Japanese have fortified the town. The enemy's troops are arriving daily."

"At Port Arthur and in Manchuria all is calm. According to Korean reports a detachment of 2,500 Japanese, without artillery, landed at Songchen (Hueng-Seng, north of Cape Bruat), and on Feb. 19 marched towards southern Manchuria. There have been heavy snowfalls at Port Arthur. There were ten degrees of frost and Vladivostok had a heavy snowstorm."

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The landing in force of the Japanese on the Liao-Tung peninsula, and the beginning of the land investment of Port Arthur, will not begin for a fortnight, according to advices received here from what is believed to be reliable sources. It was reported that the attack on the fortress would take place yesterday or today, but these later advices, without explaining the reason for the delay, show that there has been a change in the original plans. Army officers here think the Japanese have decided that with the railroad connecting Port Arthur with the outside world cut, the relieving supplies from reaching the place, two weeks' privation will render the final assault easier. Moreover, as Port Arthur can safely be left as it is for the time being, the Japanese troops may be employed instead in northern Korea, and near the Yalu river, where they are now most needed.

PARTS, March 2.—In a dispatch from Harbin, Manchuria, a correspondent of Matin says it is rumored that the Chinese generals Ma and Tchang have asked permission to ally themselves with the Japanese. "It is now certain," the correspondent continues, "that at the beginning of hostilities the Japanese wanted to land troops at a point near Shan-Pai-Kwan, and that the Chinese prevented them. Liao-Yang, between Mukden and New-Chwang, is becoming the nucleus of an important Russian army. Surprise is expressed at Harbin that the Japanese have not attacked Dairen, a point south of Liao-Yang, and that the Chinese prevented them. Liao-Yang, between Mukden and New-Chwang, is becoming the nucleus of an important Russian army. Surprise is expressed at Harbin that the Japanese have not attacked Dairen, a point south of Liao-Yang, and that the Chinese prevented them."

RUSSIANS ATTACKED BY CHINESE BANDITS

LONDON, March 2.—Hardly a word of news from the seat of war, with the exception of the Russian official dispatches, is published here this morning, and it now seems clear that the story in the Morning Telegraph, two days ago, of a bombardment of Port Arthur by the Japanese on Feb. 29, is nothing more than a re-echo of previous news.

From Yiu Kow comes an unconfirmed report that 500 bandits, armed with modern rifles, have attacked a Russian post to the west of Hailung (Hailung is thirty-two miles east of north of Nieu-Chwang). There was severe fighting, and both sides lost heavily. This report is discredited at Yiu Kow, but if it is true, it indicates that a serious danger is confronting Russia in these well-armed brigand bands. According to the Daily Mail account of the affair, the Japanese are organizing the bands. Reports from Japan have granted permission for fifty-three foreign newspaper correspondents to accompany the Japanese forces. The date of their departure has not been fixed. Heart-trending stories are appearing in the English newspapers of the sufferings of refugees from Harbin on the train journey to European Russia. It is bitterly cold and there is a scarcity of food and shelter. Several children have been suffocated under the rugs and shawls with which they were covered in attempts to keep warm.

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